

The Wheeling Intelligence.

VOLUME XLVI--NUMBER 250.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

YOU HAVE TO PAY

All the Taxes That are Prescribed by the Following Law.

THE WAR REVENUE MEASURE

As it Has Been Decided Upon—The Various Interests that are Affected by the act of Congress—War is Costly, and by the Following Levies the United States Will Stand Pat.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The war revenue bill as agreed upon by the conferees of the house and senate will no doubt become a law. It provides that the act shall take effect on the day succeeding the date of its passage except as otherwise specially provided for.

A tax of \$2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors brewed or manufactured and sold or stored in warehouse or removed for consumption or sale for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts of a barrel with a discount of 7½ per cent on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax. An additional proviso was added as follows by the conferees: That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouses to which a stamp had been affixed, shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps.

SPECIAL TAXES FROM JULY FIRST.—Bankers employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, \$50; employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, for every additional thousand dollars, \$2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Saving banks having no capital stock and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors and which do not have any business of banking are not subject to this tax.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.—In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarettes, manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer: \$3 60 per 1,000 on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000; \$1 per 1,000 on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000; \$3 60 per 1,000 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000; provided that in lieu of two, three and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one-half ounces and three and one-half ounces respectively and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

COMPROMISE.—The compromise provision in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand is as follows: There shall be assessed and collected with the exceptions hereinafter in this section provided for upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported and removed from factory or custom house before the passage of this act bearing stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon and cancelled subsequent to April 14, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this act intended and intended for sale by any person at a price equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom house and the tax levied in this act upon such articles. Dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 50,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill are relieved from the necessity of making returns and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

INSURANCE.—Life.—On each policy for each \$100, ten cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or mutual plan, forty per cent of the amount of the first weekly premium is charged. Fraternal beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' purely local co-operative companies, employees' relief associations, operated on the lodge system or local co-operative plan, "organized and conducted solely by the members thereof, for the exclusive benefit of its members, and not for profit," are exempted. Insurance (marine, inland, fire) each policy one-half of one cent on each dollar. Co-operative and mutual companies are exempted. Insurance (casualty, fidelity and guarantee) each policy and each bond for the performance of the duties of any office or position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any state, county, municipal or other public body or guaranteeing title to real estate or mercantile credits, executed or guaranteed by any surety company upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of one cent on each dollar.

STAMP TAXES.—Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memorandum of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, two cents.

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PETROLEUM AND SUGAR REFINERS.—Every person, firm, corporation or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum or refining or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other product whose gross annual receipts exceed \$250,000 is made subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of one per cent on the gross amount of all receipts in excess of that sum. Returns will be made monthly. The penalty is a fine of from \$1,000 to \$10,000. A stamp tax of one cent is to be collected on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company using it.

INHERITANCE TAX.—A tax on inheritances and legacies exceeding \$10,000 on personal property is provided as follows: On sums between \$10,000 and \$25,000—First, on benefits to the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister of the deceased, at the rate of seven-fifths of one per cent; Second, to the descendant of a brother or sister at the rate of \$1.50 for every \$100.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent, such sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures and to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, provided that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.—Following is the provision in regard to the coinage of silver bullion: The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act.

MIXED FLOUR.—A substitute was adopted for the senate provision for a tax on mixed flour, but the material points were retained. The substitute requires that persons engaged in making, packing or repacking mixed flour, shall pay a special tax at the rate of \$12 per annum, and the license granted is to be posted in accordance with the provisions of sections 3282 and 3235 of the revised statutes, the fines and penalties to be the same as imposed in those sections. They are required to mark each package with original packages. In addition to the annual license a tax of four cents per barrel is levied upon all mixed flour manufactured, sold or removed for sale.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.—Section 7 provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue any instrument or papers of any description without its being stamped, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being \$100 fine, at the discretion of the court.

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drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company or any person or persons, companies or corporations, 2 cents.

TEA.—There shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea when imported from foreign countries, a duty of ten cents per pound. The changes regarding tea makes the duty operative with the act instead of July 1st, as it passed the senate.

THE UNIVERSITY. The Commencement Exercises Pass off Pleasantly—Governor Atkinson Makes a Notable Address to the Graduates. Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 9.—The class of 'ninety-eight went out from the West Virginia University today under happy circumstances. The day was an ideal one, and the large attendance of alumni and friends of the graduates made the occasion an enthusiastic one. The commencement exercises were brief and very simple. The usual orations from the graduates were eliminated this year, and the change met with hearty approval. The address of Governor George Wesley Atkinson was the only one made, and it was a good one. The governor was at his best, and his good advice to the graduates was interspersed with good stories, well told. After an overture by the University orchestra, Rev. Stephen A. Hunter opened the exercises with prayer, and after two musical numbers the governor made his address. The school of music of the University furnished the music, and it was a much enjoyed feature of the exercises. It consisted of a vocal duet by Miss Gil-

A NEW COALING STATION To be Appropriated In the Ladrone Islands by the United States.

MISSION OF THE CHARLESTON IS TO THAT END

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Evening Post says to-day that the cruiser Charleston will not go to the Philippine islands immediately, but that her destination is the island of Guahan, in the Ladrone group, which are controlled by the Spanish, and which are about 1,200 miles from Manila, and 3,500 miles from Honolulu. The chief city of Guahan is exceedingly well fortified for such a small place, and affords one of the best harbors and coaling stations in the Pacific.

The Post says that the United States will seize the group and use the island of Guahan for a Pacific coaling station, in addition to any others she may seize in the future. The Charleston, the Post continues, was ordered to wait at Honolulu for the first fleet of the transports that left this city and to take the ships to the Ladrone.

It is asserted that the artillery which went on the Peking was really intended to garrison the forts at Guahan, and that after quiet is restored and the islands are under the control of the United States the Charleston will, with the transports, go to Manila.

It is said the Monadnock will not stay at Honolulu, but will proceed to the Ladrone and there remain as a permanent guardian of the islands for the United States.

BONDS.—The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures) the sum of \$400,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary and to prepare and issue therefor, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

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GREAT CONUNDRUM

That is Keeping the "Journalists" Guessing as To The Outcome.

THOSE THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS

Amuse the Officials at Washington—Sampson Knows his Business. The Landing of the Troops is not at all Improbable—The New Navy That is Under Construction.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It became apparent this afternoon that the war department, through the energetic offices of its censors, has succeeded entirely in its purpose to keep the movements of United States troops a secret, for, beyond question, at the close of the day it was impossible to learn where the United States troops which had been for weeks gathering under command of Gen. Shafter in Florida.

Stories of the appearance of a mysterious warship in Cuban waters floated through the navy department during the day. The officers quickly condemning them, declaring that if the boats were Spanish they were nothing more than small armed launches and not to be feared by any number of transports conveyed by such fine gunboats as the Helena and Bancroft. But when these stories reached the war department they were received with a different spirit.

Nothing is more helpless in warfare than an unarmed troop transport full of soldiers. She would fall an easy victim to the smallest gunboat and the soldiers, knowing their weakness in this respect, are loath to undertake to cross the Florida straits until these disagreeable visitors have been removed from the pathway. Without respect to the character of the strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana, they will be removed from the scene of action in short notice and it is understood that Sampson has been made acquainted with the situation and will be expected to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the army when called upon. He has ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida straits.

It was pointed out to-day by a naval officer that the admiral, since the arrival of the marine battalion on the Panther, has at his disposal what he may regard as a sufficient force of men to capture Santiago even before the troops arrive. The 800 marines on the Panther, added to the marines already with the fleet, would make a total of about 1,500 men. Without impairing the efficiency of his ships Admiral Sampson could spare 1,000 blue jackets for a landing party and with this total force of 2,500 men, if the insurgents who have been armed by the United States government do their share, it seems possible for Sampson to capture Santiago at short notice. There seemed to be a very decided air of expectation this afternoon among the officials who are acquainted with the government's plans in the campaign that almost warranted a conclusion an engagement of some kind was expected to-day.

Steady progress is making upon the ships under construction by the government at the several navy yards, as revealed by the monthly report from the various yards to Chief Constructor Hiebhorn. On the battleships the Newport News people are ahead, having the Keokuk and Kentucky fifty-nine per cent advanced toward completion, and the Illinois forty-six per cent. Cramp & Sons report the Alabama fifty-three per cent along, and the Union iron works have progressed thirty-eight per cent with the Wisconsin.

Ten torpedo boats are now actually under construction and have been completed to the following extent: The Rowan, twenty-six knotter, building at Moran Bros., Seattle, 98.6 per cent.

The Dahlgren, thirty knotter, building at the Bath Iron works, Bath, Me., seventy-three per cent.

The T. A. M. Craven, thirty knotter, Bath iron works, Bath, Me., fifty per cent.

The Farragut, thirty knotter, Union Iron works, San Francisco, eighty per cent.

The Davis and Fox, 22.5 knotters, Wolf & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., eighty-eight and eighty-two per cent respectively.

The Mackenzie, twenty knotter, Charles Hillman, Philadelphia, ninety-nine per cent.

The Stringham, thirty knotter, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., twenty-eight per cent.

The Goldsboro, thirty knotter, Wolf & Zwicker, seven per cent.

The Bailey, thirty knotter, Gas Engine & Power Company, New Jersey, two and one-half per cent.

The submarine boat Plunger, building at the Columbian Iron works, Baltimore, similar in many respects to the Holland, is said to be seventy-two per cent advanced.

TROOPS HAVE LANDED

In Cuba, According to the Best Belief of the Officials at Washington—Party Consists of 800 Marines Thoroughly Drilled.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It is believed here that the first reinforcements for Sampson's fleet have arrived to-day off Santiago. These are the 800 marines under command of Lieut. Colonel Huntington, who sailed three days ago from Key West on the steamer Panther. These marines had been encamped on the beach at Key West for several weeks undergoing the most severe drill and military training. They are intended not for distribution among the fleet, but as a landing force pure and simple. Naval officers are confident that with this small but well disciplined force Admiral Sampson will be able immediately to take possession of such points on the coast in the neighborhood of Santiago as he may deem necessary to serve as a base for the occupation of the regular United States troops when they arrive. With the marines in possession of the beach and the American warships with their shells clearing the country behind of Spaniards, there will be little danger in effecting the landing of the troops. Though no official confirmation has yet reached the navy department of the newspaper reports that come from Sampson's fleet to the effect that he landed marines at Balahera and that they are still in possession of a

strategic stronghold on the hills nearby, the naval officers here are inclined to accept the reports as accurate.

The officials here express the belief that the regular troops have already sailed from Tampa, but no one in authority and advised of the facts will make such a statement public.

Assuming that the transports left Tampa yesterday moving at squadron speed, they could scarcely do more than reach Key West to-day. Some time must be consumed in organizing the twenty-nine transports into a squadron and in placing them under a convoy so that there is a probability that if Tampa was left yesterday the final start from Key West will not be made before to-night.

Unmistakable signs of apprehension were exhibited by the army officers who saw the Associated Press bulletins to-day from Key West giving currency to the report that three Spanish men-of-war had run the blockade into Havana. The very first question that arose was as to the identity of these ships if the report be true, and more than one officer immediately recalled the fact that the department was still in some doubt as to the exact whereabouts of all of the Spanish warships, not only of Cervantes's fleet, but of others that had preceded it into West Indian waters.

The naval officers made light of these fears, taking the stand on Sampson's report that the Spanish warships were in Santiago harbor. They admitted that it would be no difficult task for a warship to run the Havana blockade at this moment, weakened as it has been by the withdrawal of the fast and powerful ships for service at Santiago. It is recalled, too, that there were reports of recent date from Jamaica of very heavy gales off the Cuban coast and it is comparatively easy in blinding tropical squalls for a vessel to escape detection while running a blockade. Still, the impression is general that if any Spanish warships really passed the blockade line they were little more than small gunboats—more armed yachts—than are numerous along the bays of the north Cuban coast.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET Only Feature is the Break in the Southern Pig Iron Combination.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9.—The American Manufacturer will say tomorrow:

The iron and steel trade this week is practically what it was at last report. In no particular line is there anything startling shown, and from all points come reports of about the same condition. About the only new feature shown in the eastern market is caused by the breaking of the southern pig iron combination. In the New York market each southern furnace is going it alone. The foundries are placing more orders, mainly for southern brands, at rates 25c per ton below those quoted recently. The finished lines show no change, and the trade is dull. At Philadelphia, pig iron prices are hardly as strong as they were a week ago, as increasing stocks are having an effect on the market.

Many of the eastern bar mills are on single turn. Sheet iron prices are being shaded, and buyers are holding off. The structural mills are running full capacity, and business in plates continues good. A fair aggregate of pig iron is being sold in the Chicago market, with southern sellers doing most of the business. Considerable bar trade is going, and plates are decidedly firm. Cincinnati reports the pig iron market as being demoralized by the practical breaking up of the Birmingham Furnace Association. Buyers now want long delivery. The war seems to have checked the business of the car works, as some have withdrawn from the market and others have asked for deferred shipment of material ordered some time ago.

The structural trade is satisfactory, while sheets and plates are good. At Cleveland trading in pig iron is confined to foundry and grey forge, as the Bessemer producers are still waiting for the valley price agreed upon. There is a fair demand for structural, plates continue active but has are dull. In the Wheeling district trade shows little or no change.

Paymaster Cowden in Washington Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Assistant Paymaster W. J. W. Cowden, of Wheeling, arrived here to-day, and reported at once to the war department. It is understood he will be at once assigned to duty. Less than a dozen of the paymasters recently appointed and confirmed have reported for service. In consequence very many of the troops are without pay. It is impossible to get the machinery in motion with an insufficient force.

Oh, Won't They? MADRID, June 9.—The newspapers are printing violent articles demanding that the responsibility for the present situation be determined. Political circles express themselves as being "satisfied" that the powers will not permit the United States to hold the Philippine Islands.

Delay of the Cadiz Fleet. GIBRALTAR, June 9.—It is the general belief here that the delay in the departure of the Cadiz squadron is really owing to the necessity of arming the auxiliary cruiser Havel, recently purchased.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia and Ohio, showers and thunder storms; light northerly winds, becoming southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness, with showers and thunder storms; light variable winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 71 3 p. m. 89 9 a. m. 79 7 p. m. 87 12 m. 89 Weather Fair.